OMB No. 10024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

FEB 3 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property		
historic name Shepard Street-South 1	Road Street Historic	District
historic name <u>strepar d street-sooth i</u>	TOBU SCIECT HISCOILE	D1301100
other names/site number		
2. Location		
Roughly bounded by street & number <u>Brooks and Boston</u> a	Ehringhaus and Edge avenues, and Charles	streets, \square not for publication
city or town Elizabeth City		□ vlc/nity
state North Carolina code NC	county Pasquotank	code <u>139</u> zip code <u>2790</u> 9
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the delistoric Places and meets the procedural and profes meets ☐ does not meet the National Register of nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. ☐ See continuity ☐ statewide ☐ locally. ☐ See continuity ☐ statewide ☐ locally. ☐ See continuity ☐ Signature of certifying official/Title State of Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meets.)	sional requirements set forth in 36 CFR riteria. I recommend that this property be nuation sheet for additional comments.) 20 12-15-93 Date	Part 60. In my opinion, the property e considered significant
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau		
4. National Park Service Certification		Untered in the
I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Retional Registery
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.	Guph Lap	sley 3/4/94
☐ determined eligible for the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet.		
determined not eligible for the National Register.		
removed from the National Register.		
other, (explain:)		

5. Classification					
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources (Do not include previously li	s within Property sted resources in the count.)		
☐ private ☐ public-local ☐ public-State ☐ public-Federal	□ building(s)☑ district□ site□ structure□ object	161	ncontributing 65 buildings sites structures		
			objects		
		161	65 Total		
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part Historic and Archit of Elizabeth City,	of a multiple property listing.)	in the National Regist	ng resources previously listed ter		
6. Function or Use					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instruction	ons)		
Domestic-single d	welling	Domestic-single	dwelling		
Education-college		Religion-religi	Religion-religious facility		
Religion-religious		Social-meeting	hall		
Social-meeting had	11				
7. Description					
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from instruction	ons)		
Other: gable-front	<u>t</u>	foundation <u>brick</u>			
Other: I-house		walls wood			
		roof asphalt			
		other wood			
		roof: ti	in		

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

0 6	atement of Significance	
		·August of Cimiting
(Mark	cable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property tional Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
10. 110	tional riogists. Issuing,	Architecture
	Property is associated with events that have made	Community Development
	a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Ethnic Heritage-Black
		Religion
□В	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
Ģ¢	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance ca. 1849-1943
	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	
	ria Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates
D.,	out of the	1849
·	erty is:	1851
x. A	owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	1865
□В	removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
□с	a birthplace or grave.	N/A
□ D	a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation N/A
□ E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
□F	a commemorative property.	
G	less than 50 years of age or achieved significance	Architect/Builder
	within the past 50 years.	Overton, Elisha
Narra (Explai	tive Statement of Significance n the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
9. Ma	ajor Bibliographical References	
Bibilo	ography ne books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one	or more continuation sheets.)
•	ous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	☐ State Historic Preservation Office ☐ Other State agency ☐ Federal agency ☐ Local government ☐ University ☐ Other Name of repository: Survey and Planning Branch
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Division of Archives and History

Shepard Stree Name of Property	<u>t-South</u> Road Street HD	Pasquotank County, NC County and State
10. Geographical Da	ta	
Acreage of Property	_approximately_83	
UTM References (Place additional UTM refe	rences on a continuation sheet.)	
Zone Fasting	1 0 4017380 Northing 120 4016940	3 1 8 3 9 0 4 1 0 4 0 1 6 8 0 0 Zone Easting Northing 4 1 8 3 9 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 6 8 8 6 X See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary De (Describe the boundaries of	scription of the property on a continuation sheet.)	
	es were selected on a continuation sheet.)	
11. Form Prepared	Ву	
name/title Tom	Butchko, Preservation Cons	ultant
organization		date September 30, 1992
		telephone (919) 335-7916
city or town	Elizabeth City	state NC zip code 27907-0206
Additional Documen		
Submit the following items	with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets		
Maps		
A USGS map	(7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the pr	operty's location.
A Sketch ma	p for historic districts and properties having	g large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs		
Representativ	e black and white photographs of the pr	operty.
Additional items (Check with the SHPO or	FPO for any additional items)	
Property Owner		
street & number		telephone
city or town		_ state zip code
Paperwork Reduction Ac	t Statement: This information is being collected for	applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Ristoric Places to Ristoric Pl

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Architectural Classification

Bungalow/Craftsman Colonial Revival Greek Revival Italianate Gothic Revival Romanesque Stick/Eastlake

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Shepard Street-South Road Street
Historic District
Pasquotank County, NC

SHEPARD STREET-SOUTH ROAD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

7. Narrative Description

The Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District is located within the city limits of Elizabeth City, south of the downtown commercial district. The predominantly residential district is generally bounded by Ehringhaus Street on the north, Edge Street on the south, Charles Creek on the east, and Brooks and Boston avenues on the west. Development began in a piecemeal fashion during the early 1850s within the former "Race tract," the site of antebellum horse races generally bounded by Southern Avenue and Shepard, Brown, and South Road streets. Growth expanded during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and continued with infill construction through the 1920s and 1930s. The Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District contains representative examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and American Foursquare style houses, in addition to numerous examples of vernacular two-story gable-front and single-pile dwellings that were common throughout the city during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Non-residential structures include churches--Antioch Presbyterian (#31), (former) St. Catherine Catholic (#38), Olive Branch Missionary Baptist (#74), Corner Stone Missionary Baptist (#143), and (former) St. Phillips Episcopal (#158); the second building (#189) occupied by the State Colored Normal School (now Elizabeth City State University), from 1892 until 1912; several neighborhood stores, including the Sundry Shop (#80) and Rex Cleaning Works (#188); and two black fraternal lodges, Good Samaritan Hall (#89) and Republican Star Odd Fellows Hall (#125). The district contains 161 contributing and 65 non-contributing resources. There are eleven secondary structures such as garages and sheds, only two of which are contributing.

Properties that have been modified, such as having the porch screened, or have been modernized with replacement porch posts, windows, or siding are considered contributing if the original character of the building remains largely intact. But when a combination of changes masks or alters the original character, the resource is deemed noncontributing.

The Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District encompasses a grid of streets that form a pattern of orderly, but irregular, blocks laid along a roughly north-south axis. Only Roanoke Avenue varies from this plan, approaching the district at a diagonal from the southwest. Three of the primary streets-Roanoke Avenue, South Road Street, and Southern Avenue--were important roads in the early nineteenth century leading from Elizabeth City, which then lay wholly north of the district, towards trading communities to the south. All the other streets were platted during the middle and late nineteenth centuries as the district was developed. All of the dwellings are oriented to the street and many, particularly on South Road, Cale, and Martin streets and Herrington Road, are located on narrow lots with minimal front and side yards. Tree cover throughout the district is sporadic, and for most properties is limited to side and rear yards. Landscaping ranges from a lush canopy of trees that shelters the Walter A. Vaughan House (#140) to the largely barren streetscape of South Road Street, one of the city's busiest thoroughfares. Adding to the

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district's open space are thirty-eight vacant lots scattered throughout the district; approximately half of these lots were never developed. The others have lost their buildings in the past forty years, and while several of these buildings were important, the percentage of vacant lots within the district, approximately ten percent, does not detract from the district's overall integrity.

Although the district was originally farmland, only one former farmhouse remains, the ca. 1857 Sawyer-Pailin-Overman House (#76). It was originally built along South Road Street and moved about 200 feet to its present site on Boston Avenue ca. 1945. Its two-story, single-pile, side-hall plan form was popular both with small farmers and city residents during the antebellum period, but was rarely repeated by contemporary and later district home builders who were primarily businessmen, professionals, or mill laborers. The district's three other antebellum houses were erected in or near the "Race tract." Two follow traditional two-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan forms--the Simmons-Perkins House (#168) and the Jennett-Twiddy House (#61)--finished in the Greek Revival style. The other, the two-story single-pile Judge George S. Brooks House (#98), displays a stylish two-story full-width portico invigorated with spandrels.

During the late nineteenth century, the district's home builders were influenced both by the Italianate style, as illustrated by the distinctive arched louvers on the Haycock-Spellman House (#19) and the robust bracketed cornice of the Mrs. Elizabeth A. White House (#39), and the Eastlake and Queen Anne styles. The latter two styles dominated the city's domestic architecture prior to 1910. Eastlake examples include the Elisha Spellman House (#83), the P. W. Moore House (#150), and the Clayton C. Thompson House (#208). Each exhibits a robust level of sawn and turned decoration which emphasizes the porch and gables. The Moore House retains a portion of its decorative spindlework porch frieze, and the Thompson House, with its robust porch frieze flanked by cut-out quatrefoil panels, is topped by a elaborate gable ornament composed of delicate turned spindles. The Queen Anne style is illustrated by the Sophia K. Chapman House (#94), the Olive Branch Missionary Baptist Parsonage (#75), the Annie E. Jones House (#15), and the Z. W. White House (#183). The picturesque juxtaposition of elements is especially pronounced in the Olive Branch Parsonage, while the Sophia K. Chapman House focuses on the characteristic use of polygonal bays; its corner porch pavilion is further enlivened by a lavish application of a sawn decorative frieze.

The limited economic means of many who built homes in the district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries resulted in dwellings of modest size and traditional form. The two-story, gable-front, side-hall-plan house was a particularly versatile and functional type, particularly suited for the district's narrow lots. Examples, found throughout the district, include some, such as the Hoffler Rental House at 515 South Road Street (#144), that have only simple porch pillars to decorate the strongly geometric facade. Other porches, such as those at the Hoffler Rental House at 705 South Road Street (#91), are enlivened further by the addition of sawn ornamental scrolls at the sides of the porch posts. The form's adaptability made it popular for dwellings of a more substantial size and finish. Larger examples, such as the Thomas Crank House (#211) and the Thomas Madrin House (#203), have a gable-front core with wrap-around porches decorated by a variety of Victorian sawn decoration. The asymmetrical and decorative Queen Anne embellishments of the Sophia K. Chapman House (#94), likewise, are added to a basic two-story gable-front form.

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The traditional two-story, single-pile, center-hall-plan house was also popular for dwellings within the district. Because of its broader facade, it required a wider lot and was usually employed for houses of more substantial size and street presence than the average gable-front dwelling. The Mrs. Elizabeth A. White House (#39) is the district's most decorative example. The Leigh-White House (#59), 600 White Street (#53), and 907 Herrington Road (#181) are more typical examples, each with a variety of decoration.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries several houses were erected which employed the T- or L-plan, then very popular throughout the city. The earliest, both dating to ca. 1883, are the Overman-Smith House (#25) and the Brothers-Hoffler House (#27), neighboring houses which originally were mirror images of each other. The latter retains its handsome Italianate Victorian cornice decoration, although both were updated with Bungalow porches between 1923 and 1931. Early twentieth century examples of the T- or L-plan, such as 508 South Road Street (#99), are finished with Colonial Revival or Bungalow elements.

Architectural developments during the early twentieth century saw both a continuation of traditional building forms and the introduction of the Craftsman Bungalow and American Foursquare styles; both are well represented in the Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District. Examples of the former are 301 Shepard Street (#36), a one-and-a-half-story, gable-end dwelling with engaged porch and wide shed dormers on front and rear, and 400 Speed Street (#3), a modest one-story gable-front dwelling with squat porch pillars. Craftsman Bungalow elements, particularly porches, were often used to update older dwellings, such as the antebellum Simmons-Perkins House (#168), one of the Hoffler rental houses (#145), and the Jackson-Gordon House (#298). The American Foursquare, characterized by a boxy two-story form beneath a hip roof, is illustrated by several dwellings. The Henry C. Hargraves House (#16) is the district's finest example, exhibiting a distinctive truss gable ornament that was popular in the city during the 1920s. The houses at 203 Speed Street (#22) and the William H. Jones House (#151) are further examples of the style, while the Luther D. Overton House (#108) combines the style's dominant form with Colonial Revival style elements.

The Shepard Street-South Road Street district contains a number of institutional buildings, including six churches and three schools. Four of the churches exhibit Gothic Revival elements, the most notable being the Carpenter Gothic St. Phillips Episcopal Church (#158). Here arched windows containing colored Queen Anne sash and a diminutive bell cote combine into an expressive design that echoes Gothic Revival designs popular in builder's guides of the 1850s. A remarkable element is board-and-batten sheathing accentuated by a series of diminutive Gothic arches just below the eaves. The church's exceptional charm and character belies the building's size. Other Gothic Revival churches include (former) St. Catherine's Catholic Church (#38), Olive Branch Missionary Baptist Church (#74), and Holy Trinity Independent Methodist Church (#85). Antioch Presbyterian Church (#31) is an eclectic Victorian structure that focuses on the decorative application of beaded tongue-and-groove boards (a common element of the Stick Style), particularly in the central bell tower. Corner Stone Missionary Baptist Church (#143) recalls medieval churches in its two unequal bell towers and round-arch windows.

Three school buildings are located within the district. From ca. 1894 to 1912, the State Colored Normal School (#189) occupied the large two-story hip-roofed structure at 708 Herrington Road that was enlarged from a T-plan to its present size during the 1930s for use as a black fraternal lodge. Roanoke

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Institute (#67) is a long one-story masonry structure erected in 1937 to replace the original ca. 1896 edifice which burned. The (former) St. Catherine's Catholic School (#149) is a one-story brick structure erected ca. 1941 as a parochial school by the black Catholic parish. Its rectangular form is finished in a utilitarian manner with reserved decorative brickwork with a molded frame cornice at the flat roof.

The commercial buildings within the district are few in number. The ca. 1881 Sundry Shop (#80) is one of the last two-story frame stores in the city. Its gable-front form recalls antebellum Greek Revival antecedents. Later buildings include the (former) Walson's Funeral Home (#24), a large brick structure erected ca. 1923 with a stepped parapet facade; the 1932 Rex Cleaning Works (#188), a utilitarian brick structure of simple finish with a residential apartment on the second story; and the 1936-1942 frame gable-front building at 609 South Road Street (#86) that originally contained two storefronts, each with large twenty-pane display windows. There are also two buildings originally erected as black fraternal lodges in the district, the Good Samaritan Hall (#89), an undistinguished (and now altered) two-story gable-front frame building erected in 1896, and the Republican Star Odd Fellows Hall (#125), a two-story hipped-roof building with asymmetrically-placed false gable that was erected ca. 1899.

The Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District retains the integrity of place and character identifiable as a historic district. Many of the most important and strategically located resources are largely unaltered, presenting a clear illustration of the district's historical character. Others, particularly older residences, were updated during the early twentieth century with currently fashionable porches. Since the 1940s a number of buildings have been modernized with replacement siding or modern porch posts, most in a manner that allows the original form, character, and detailing to remain apparent, thus preserving the structure's contributing status to the district. However, on buildings where modern siding and is teamed with replacement windows and major porch changes, the original character is obscured to the point that the building no longer contributes to the architectural integrity of the district.

INVENTORY LIST

Historical information contained in the inventory list is based on material from the Elizabeth City Inventory files at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History; Pasquotank County deeds; city directories; Sanborn Maps; Butchko, On The Shores Of The Pasquotank (1989); and oral history. Entry names refer to the original owner/occupant of the building unless otherwise noted.

Methodology

East-west streets are listed first, beginning with Ehringhaus Street on the north and ending with Edge Street on the south. The properties are listed from west to east, first those on the north side of the street,

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Continuation on	CCL	Shepard Street-South Road Street	
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and then those on the south side of the street. Then the north-south streets are listed, beginning with Brooks Avenue on the west and ending with Southern Avenue on the east. These properties are listed from north to south, first those on the west side of the street, then those on the east side of the street.

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The major resource on a lot is assigned a number, with additional resources assigned the same number and a letter. Thus the house would be #1, its garage #1a, and a fence #1b. Outbuildings that are insubstantial in size or temporary in nature, such as small or movable utility sheds, are not included in the inventory list. The district map accompanying the nomination includes all identification numbers.

Status

The letter "C" standing alone indicates a contributing building. "C-st" indicates a contributing structure, "C-ob" a contributing object, and "C-si" a contributing site. The reason a property was deemed noncontributing is given by either "NC-age," a property built after 1942; or "NC-alt," a property that is more than fifty years old but has been altered to the extent that it has lost its integrity. Properties that have been modified, for example by having the porch screened, or have been modernized with replacement porch posts, windows, or siding, are considered contributing if the original character of the building remains largely intact. But when a combination of changes masks or alters the original character, the resource is deemed noncontributing. Unless specified otherwise, each property is of frame construction and continues in its original use.

Date

The construction date is largely derived from Sanborn maps. None of the Shepard Street-South Road Street district area was recorded by the Sanborn maps until 1902, and most was not shown until the 1908 or 1914 editions. A resource that is shown by the first map to cover its block is indicated by the note "by" and the appropriate map year. A resource which is not shown by one edition, but is shown by the next edition, is indicated by an extended date, e.g. 1908-14, covering both editions. City directories for Elizabeth City do not survive for years earlier than 1936, and therefore are of help in dating houses only after 1931, the date of the last comprehensive Sanborn Map. More precise dates came from deed research or individual property histories. Other property dates, particularly those noted as "ca." or with a decade notation such as "1920s" or "1940s," are derived by the appearance of the resource.

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Date Status Entry Description List Addr SPEED STREET, NORTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM BROOKS AVENUE 406 1960s 1. NC-age House: 1-story brick ranch. 2. 402 1914-23 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story foursquare with hip roof and false gable; modest Victorian finish; replacement metal porch posts. \mathbf{C} 3. 400 1930s House: modest 1-story gable-front shotgun with Bungalow porch carried by squat pillars on pedestals. 4. 314 1950s NC-age Trailer 5. 312 by 1908 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story gable-front erected by 1908; wrap-around Colonial Revival porch added in 1930s; asbestos shingles. by 1908 \mathbf{C} 6. 310 House: 2-story 1-pile, hip-roof porch; asbestos shingles; replacement metal porch posts. 7. 308 ca. 1893 \mathbf{C} Bright-Berry House: 2-story, 2-pile, gable front with elaborate Eastlake gable ornament; massive interior chimney; Craftsman Bungalow porch from 1920s; asbestos shingles; built for Joseph A. Bright, occupation unknown, and owned by laundryman Earnest J. Berry and heirs from 1925 until 1940. 306 1950s **Trailer** 8. NC-age 9. 304 \mathbf{C} House: foursquare with hip roof and off-center false gable with 1914-23 wood shingles; wrap-around Colonial Revival porch. 10. 302 1930s \mathbf{C} House: modest 1-story, gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with boxed porch posts; asbestos shingles. 10-a 1930s \mathbf{C} Shed: small frame storage building covered with vertical siding and shed roof. 11. 300 by 1908 NC-alt House: 2-story with recent (post-1985) front pediment; replacement small windows and vertical siding.

15.

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12.	206	1880s	С	House: 1.5-story, 1-pile dwelling with pair of small gabled wall dormers that interrupt front eaves; a traditional house form for blacks in late 19th c.; replacement metal porch posts and original turned posts with later scroll brackets against wall; vinyl siding.
13	204	hv 1008	C	House 2 story 2 nile gable front with prominent haved cornice

10.	20.	oy 1500	returns and shed porch; asbestos shingles.

14. 202 1923-31 NC-alt House: 2-story, 1-pile, with replacement porch posts, small windows, and vertical wood siding.

200 1903 C Annie E. Jones House: Queen Anne with projecting roof gables and wood shingles; much of extensive wrap-around porch removed. Home of prominent black elementary teacher.

16. 108 ca. 1922 C Henry C. Hargraves House: large 2-story American Fousrsquare style house with distinctive decorative gable in dormers. Expansive wrap-around porch. Erected for barber, night club proprietor, and manager of only beach for blacks on Outer Banks. Now used as local headquarters of National Association of University Women.

16-a 1960s NC-age Shed: shed roof, concrete block.

17. 106 1970s NC-age House: 1-story ranch with brick veneer facade.

SPEED STREET, SOUTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM BROOKS AVENUE

18. 305 1931-36 C House: very modest 1-story 1-pile end-gable 3-bay with simple shed roof porch; a rudimentary frame dwelling.

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District Pasquotank County, NC

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List Addr Date Statu		us Entry Description		
SPEI	ED STI	REET, SOUT	H SIDE, GO	ING EAST FROM BROOKS AVENUE
19. 3	01	ca. 1870	C	Haycock-Spellman House: 2-story, 2-pile Italianate style house is one of most distinctive in city; 2-bay facade has large tripartite openings with full-height round arch in center of each; fixed louvers fill two outer areas of each, while both round arches and narrow rectangular windows on other elevations retain original louvered shutters, most in closed position; shallow hip roof has elaborately carved mock-rafters, particularly at corners; side-hall plan interior has very modest Greek Revival elements; Haycock lost house in 1883; since 1896 owned by black railroad worker Jacob Spellman and heirs.
20.	209	by 1908	С	Sawyer-Morton House: 2-story 2-pile Colonial Revival style foursquare with off-center false gable, deep eaves and wrap-around Craftsman Bungalow style porch; aluminum siding; Albert Sawyer, occupation unknown, bought lot in 1881 but whether he lived long enough to have house built is questionable; later home of his daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Preston Morton, both teachers.
21.	207	ca. 1928	С	John. H. M. Butler House: 2-pile American Foursquare with wrap-around Craftsman Bungalow porch; asymmetrical 3 bays; asbestos shingles; occupation of Butler unknown.
22.	203	ca. 1924	С	Butler-Perkins House: 2-pile American Foursquare with wraparound Craftsman Bungalow porch; one of few of its style in city without front dormer; asbestos shingles; erected in late 1924 or early 1925 by Frank W. M. Butler, brother to neighbor at #21; sold the next year to Malinda A. Perkins, occupation unknown.
23.	107		NC-age	House: 1-story brick ranch.

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District

Revival; 1-bay gable-front porch; vinyl siding.

Section number ____7__ Page ____10__ Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description SHEPARD STREET, NORTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET 24. 204 ca. 1923 \mathbf{C} (former) Walson's Funeral Home: large 1-story brick building with stepped parapet facade and later gable-front frame secondstory addition superimposed on top. City's first modern funeral home for blacks operated here by Stacy J. Walson; business moved in 1969 to 504 S. Road Street (#98). Vacant. 25. 300 ca. 1883 \mathbf{C} Overman-Smith House: 2-story T-plan with replacement wraparound Craftsman Bungalow porch of large brick piers added 1923-31; aluminum siding; mirror in form to #27; John P. Overman (1848-1919) was Pasquotank County Clerk of Court ca. 1884 to ca. 1900; bought lot from B. C. Brothers, builder of #27; sold in 1910 to J. W. Smith (occupation unknown), who added porch. 26. 302 1950s NC-age Hoffler House: 1-story hip-roof cottage with broad hip porch; replacement metal porch posts, built by neighbor Dr. E. L. Hoffler (#27) for family members. 27. 304 ca. 1883 \mathbf{C} Brothers-Hoffler House: large 2-story T-plan Victorian house with expansive Craftsman Bungalow replacement porch added 1923-31; prominent Italianate boxed eaves, pent window hoods. Benjamin C. Brothers was Register of Deeds in 1880s. Bought in 1914 by Ernest L. Hoffler, black physician. 28. \mathbf{C} 408 1934-35 Gaiety Theatre: large parapet-front brick building with modest stone accents; first modern all-black theatre in city; one-story two-bay brick addition on west was added in 1950s as city's black laundromat; now nightclub. 29. 500 Walter T. White House: 2-story, 2-pile, 3-bay Colonial 1950-60 NC-age

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District

was principal of P. W. Moore High School, the local black high

Pasquotank County, NC Section number ____7 Page ____11 List Addr Date Status Entry Description SHEPARD STREET, NORTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET 30. 504 1953 Dr. Kermit E. White Office: small concrete block International NC-age style dentist office with corner wrap-around windows and glassblock windows; plans acquired from Harris Dental Supply Co. in Norfolk, VA; White was leading black dentist. 31. \mathbf{C} Antioch Presbyterian Church Victorian gable-front church with 518 ca.1896 3-stage central bell tower covered by pyramidal roof; tower is subdivided by horizonal molding bands which are filled with decoratively-laid beaded tongue-and-groove siding; this Stick style element, along with a vertically-sheathed wainscot around front and sides, invigorates structure considerably; decorative siding repeats on interior ceiling. Renovated in 1990-91 for community center. SHEPARD STREET, SOUTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET 32. 101 1942-49 \mathbf{C} Duplex: 2-story 1-pile with twin 1-bay gable front entrance porches. 33. 201 by 1908 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story 2-bay, gable-front, side-hall; hip porch with replacement metal posts; asbestos shingles. by 1908 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story 2-bay, gable front, side-hall; shed porch; vinyl 34. 203 siding. 35. 205 1923-31 NC-alt Lewis Smith Cleaners: 1-story hip-roof building with brick veneer facade and aluminum siding elevation; now poolroom. 36. 301 ca. 1928 \mathbf{C} L. H. Burford House: 1.5-story end-gable Craftsman Bungalow with broad front and rear dormers; engaged front porch carried by tapered pillars on pedestals; Burford, who died before 1947,

school.

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Section number ____7 Page __ 12 Pasquotank County, NC List Addr **Date** Status Entry Description SHEPARD STREET, SOUTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET 37. 303 ca. 1923 \mathbf{C} Rev. Claudious C. Drew House: Unusual American Foursquare style finish on house that is only 1-pile; expansive Craftsman Bungalow porch; home of A. M. E. Zion minister. 38. 305 1941 \mathbf{C} (former) St. Catherine Catholic Church: gable-front brick church with modest Gothic Revival elements and distinctive crenalated tower on side; black Catholic parish remained here until 1978; now Little Rock Apostolic Faith Temple. 39. ca. 1884 307 \mathbf{C} Mrs. Elizabeth A. White House: 2-story 1-pile house with false center gable; second-story facade retains robust bracketed Italianate Victorian cornice and window hoods; second-story entrance onto upper porch has heavily molded arch over door which is flanked by sidelights; in 1988 the frame second-story porch (which had been enclosed in the 1950s) was removed, unattractive metal posts on the first story replaced with more appropriate boxed pillars, and simple square-in-section railing added to enclose second-story porch; aluminum siding; used from 1941 until 1976 as convent for nuns who taught in St. Catherine Parish School to the south at 605 S. Martin Street (#149). Now rental apartments. 40. 501 1908-14 C Cardwell Rental Houses: four adjacent 2-story 41. 503 1908-14 \mathbf{C} gable-front 2-bay houses erected for rental by 42. 505 1908-14 \mathbf{C} Dr. George W. Cardwell, black physician who 43. 507 1908-14 \mathbf{C} lived at 407 Shepard Street (demolished 1988). Each house with hip porch modified to varying degrees; 501 and 505 with asbestos shingles; 503 and 507 with aluminum siding.

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District

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SHE	PARD	STREET, N	ORTH SIDE,	GOING EAST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET
44.	509	1908-14	С	House: 1.5-story side gable house updated in 1920s with Craftsman Bungalow porch and 3-bay shed dormer; vinyl German siding.
45.	511	1960s	NC-alt	House: 1-story brick ranch with false front gable; engaged carport on west with metal posts.
WHI	TE ST	REET, NOR	TH SIDE, G	OING EAST FROM HERRINGTON ROAD
46.	504	1931-35	NC-alt	House: 1-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with brick veneer exterior and metal porch posts.
47.	506	by 1902	С	House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay with prominent boxed cornice returns; hip porch; asbestos shingles.
48.	512	1931-36	NC-alt	Charles Spellman House: 1.5 story gable-front Bungalow with over-scaled shed dormers; asbestos shingles; Spellman was city fireman.
49.	514	1908-14	C	House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay side-hall with pronounced asymmetrical fenestration. Shed porch with simple chamfered posts; vinyl siding.
50.	516	1908-14	С	House: identical in size and form to #49; replacement Craftsman Bungalow porch; asbestos shingles.
51.	518	by 1902	C	House: main 2-story gable-front block identical to #49 and #50; enlarged in 1930s with 1-bay wing on east (right), all united with Craftsman Bungalow porch; similar but noncontiguous porte cochere on west; asbestos shingles.
52.	520	1914-23	C	House: modest 1.5 story gable-end Craftsman Bungalow with simple finish; shed dormers front and rear; shed porch.

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WHI	TE ST	REET, NOR	TH SIDE, G	OING EAST FROM HERRINGTON ROAD
53.	600	by 1902	С	House: 2-story 1-pile center-hall; shed porch with turned posts; bracketed window hoods; aluminum siding.
53-a		1923-31	NC-alt	Garage: 1.5-story 1-car; with side storage room; asbestos shingles.
WHI	TE ST	REET, SOU	TH SIDE, GO	DING EAST FROM HERRINGTON ROAD
54.	503	1923-31	С	House: 2-story gable-front side-hall; unusual in being only 1-bay wide on 2nd story, but that window is double 4/4; hip porch with turned posts; vinyl siding.
55.	505	1908-14	C	Duplex: 2-story 1-pile dwelling is one of most unaltered structures in district; each unit has door at outer edge of facade; double window divided on interior by party wall and on exterior by three-foot section of square-in-section railing that separates shared porch and repeats main railing; hip porch with chamfered posts; asbestos shingles.
56.	507	1923-31	C .	House: 2-story gable-front, 1 double window on second; not as tall as other 2-story gable-front houses; asbestos shingles.
57.	511	1923-31	С	House: 1.5-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with good uncluttered lines; fine porch (screened); 3/1 Craftsman windows.
58.	513	by 1902	C	Lizzie Davis House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay; with hip porch carried by wood pillars; center-hall; asbestos shingles.
59.	515	ca. 1882	С	Leigh-Clark House: 2-story 1-pile with pronounced asymmetrical 3-bay fenestration; replacement Colonial Revival pillars; asbestos shingles; built for Louis Leigh; bought in 1926 by logger Rhodes Clark.

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Section number _____7 Page ___ **15** Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description WHITE STREET, SOUTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM HERRINGTON ROAD 60. \mathbf{C} 517 1940 Clifton Collins House: large 1.5-story gable-end Craftsman Bungalow with large front dormer; vinyl siding; Collins was cook at Central Cafe. 61. 521 ca. 1860 C Jennett-Twiddy House: 2-story 2-pile side-hall with modest Greek Revival finish; is only antebellum house in city with pair of exterior end brick chimneys; vinyl siding; built for Zion Jennett, occupation unknown; bought in 1890 by George W. Twiddy, owner of grocery store and candy manufactory. 62. House: 1.5-story dwelling with simple Colonial Revival 601 1970s NC-age elements. BROWN STREET, NORTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM HERRINGTON ROAD 63 520 1930s \mathbf{C} House: 1-story gable-front Bungalow; screened porch; aluminum siding. 64. 522 1936-42 \mathbf{C} Carleigh Moore House: 1.5 story gable-end Bungalow with shed dormer; screened porch; aluminum siding; Moore was a domestic. NC-age 65. 600 1960s E. L. Eggleston House: distinctive stylistic combination of 1story gable front Bungalow with Ranch style; brick veneered. BROWN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, GOING EAST FROM HERRINGTON ROAD House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay, Victorian turned porch posts; 66. 601 1908-14 \mathbf{C} vinyl siding.

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ROANOKE AVENUE, NORTH SIDE, GOING WEST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET

67. 200 1937 NC-alt Roanoke Institute: large 1-story hip-roof 19-bay wide building; tall central entrance pavilion; stucco and faux ashlar stone veneer on facade and rear auditorium ell added 1958; building replaces ca. 1896 frame Roanoke Institute which burned February 22, 1935 along with numerous rental houses immediately to east; Institute founded in 1896 by black Baptist churches in NC and VA to train ministers; continues in operation today under the name Roanoke Collegiate Institute; also houses Protestant Kindergarten, a Baptist associated day Site owned 1879-1896 by Rooks Turner, teacher and merchant; tradition states that it was in his store on this lot that classes were first held in 1892 for the State Colored Normal School, now Elizabeth City State University.

ROANOKE AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE, GOING WEST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET

68.	105	by 1908	C	George J. Bright House: American Foursquare with distinctive engaged 2-bay porch; began as 2-story gable-front house with 1-story side wing; enlarged into present form 1923-31; asbestos shingles; Bright (1875-1945) was a drayman; his father, Miles Bright, bought lot in 1891.
69.	107	1950s	NC-age	House: 1-story gable-end; Colonial Revival; asbestos shingles.
70.	201	1920s	NC-move	House: 1.5 story end-gable Craftsman Bungalow with small shed dormer and full width engaged porch carried by Doric pillars; originally built on Ehringhaus Street and moved here in 1960s when that street was widened.
71.	203	by 1914	С	House: 2-story 1-pile with central gable porch.
71-a		1930s	С	Garage-Shed: gable-front; 1-car; weatherboard.

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Property N. Country N.C.

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ROANOKE AVENUE, SOUTH SIDE, GOING WEST FROM SOUTH ROAD STREET						
72.	205	by 1914	С	House: 2-story gable-front of smaller height than most of its genre; only 1-bay on second story, yielding what is essentially a two-story shotgunmost unusual; original German siding.		
73.	207	by 1914	С	John Sawyer House: 2-story T-plan with Colonial Revival porch; boxed cornice returns; vinyl siding; original owner unknown, Sawyer, who worked in saw mill and later was janitor at an elementary school, lived here until late 1930s.		
BRO	BROOKS AVENUE, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET					
74.	510	1904	С	Olive Branch Missionary Baptist Church: pleasant 1-story gable-front brick Gothic Revival church with corner 3-stage stuccoed bell tower and broached spire; modest buttresses and colorful lancet windows; interior completely remodeled in 1985; 2-story rear Sunday School addition built in late 1940s; congregation formed 1865 as first black Baptist church in city.		
74-a		1950s	NC-age	Garage: 1-story, 1-car concrete-block structure under low hipped roof with exposed rafter ends.		
74-b		1950s	NC-age	Shed : 1-story frame gable-roof storage shed with rolled asphalt siding.		
75.	512	by 1914	С	Olive Branch Missionary Baptist Parsonage: stylishly asymmetrical Queen Anne with strong Colonial Revival elements; numerous projecting bays and gables, dormer, recessed second-story porch; wrap-around main porch; equally stylish interior features overmantels; vacant while church		

contemplates restoration.

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Shepard Street-South Road Street

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BOS	TON A	VENUE, EA	ST SIDE, GO	DING NORTH FROM ROANOKE AVENUE
76.	704	ca. 1857	С	Sawyer-Pailin-Overman House: 2-story, 1-pile, side-hall-plan dwelling, typical of antebellum middle-class; asbestos shingles; originally located at 607 South Road Street (#85); built for Mark S. Sawyer, who died shortly after completion; later owned by mariner John Pailin and farmer William E. Overman; moved to this site ca. 1945.
77.	700	1970s	NC-age	House: 1-story frame; asbestos shingles; maintained as rental by Holy Trinity Community Church.
BOS	TON A	VENUE, EA	ST SIDE, GO	DING SOUTH FROM ROANOKE AVENUE
78.	800	by 1914	С	House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay; Colonial Revival porch; asbestos shingles.
SOU	TH RO	AD STREET	r, west sid	E, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET
79.	509	ca. 1925	С	Wesley Morgan House: 2.5-story 2-pile 3-bay side-hall Colonial Revival house mimics popular area antebellum Greek Revival form; built for son of proprietor of #81.
80.	511	ca. 1881	С	Sundry Shop: one of three surviving 2-story gable-front frame commercial stores in city; 2-bay with 6/6 windows and boxed cornice returns repeat late Greek Revival forms; 2-story shed addition built along south (right) elevation 1914-23; upstairs originally apartment; Mary F. Davis owner 1881-1903; D. S. Morgan owner 1919-early 1930s; vacant.
81.	513	1942-49	С	Howard Jones House: 2-story gable-front 3-bay structure with double windows and double-tier porch at entrance; originally built as apartments, was Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses from 1950s to 1970s; now apartments.

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Section number ____7 Page ____19 List Addr Date Status Entry Description SOUTH ROAD STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET 82. 515 ca. 1880 \mathbf{C} Dr. R. H. McIntosh House: 1.5-story dwelling of modest scale but with robust full-width Victorian porch having elongated brackets and undulating sawn spandrel; McIntosh was active physician during late 19th c; died before 1903; full-width shed dormer added in early 20th c. Elisha Overton House: 2-story 2-pile side-hall Eastlake house; 83. 517 \mathbf{C} ca. 1880 hip roof pierced by elaborate gables; deep cornices; handsome porch; Overton was city's most prominent black brickmason, son-in-law of carpenter Whitmel Lane. 527 Dillard's Lounge: 1-story brick gable-front building. 84. 1960s NC-age 85. 607 ca. 1938 \mathbf{C} Holy Trinity Independent Methodist Church: 1-story gablefront with 2-bay gable-portico and modest Gothic Revival windows; organized by disgruntled members of Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion, region's largest antebellum black congregation; now known as Holy Trinity Community Church. 86. 609 1936-42 \mathbf{C} Store: broad 1-story gable-front building with 611 double storefront; each consists of door flanked by large 20-pane windows; originally occupied by L. W. Smith Cleaning Works and Clifton Perry's General Repair Shop, both as rental; now Healing Foundation Church of God Live On. 87. 611.5 1936-42 \mathbf{C} Apartments: large 2-story gable-front vernacular frame building containing 4 apartments; small porch and stairs to upper units on south. \mathbf{C} 88. 1936-42 615 Auto Repair Garage: 1.5-story 3-bay gable-front metal sided garage with 1 front garage door.

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District Pasquotank County, NC

Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description SOUTH ROAD STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET 89. 701 1896 NC-alt Good Samaritan Hall: 2-story 2-bay gable-front building with brick 1-story additions filling the triangular-shaped corner at Roanoke Avenue corner; brick veneer facade with replacement windows; second story unaltered; Trustees of Lily of the Valley Lodge #7 of the Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria purchased this "improved" lot in 1888; present building completed by August 12, 1894; building occupied in 1908 by coffin shop of Stacy J. Walson (see #s 24, 98, and 103) with lodge on second story; Jerry Martin, who lived next door at #703, operated grocery/confectionery here early 1900s; Lodge sold property in 1924; various commercial uses since. 90. 703 ca. 1923 \mathbf{C} Charlie Martin House: 2-bay American Foursquare with wraparound porch; 1st story that is sheltered by porch was brick veneered in 1970s; Martin's brother, Jerry Martin (1868-1919), bought this lot in 1890; Charlie moved to NY in late 1920s and his niece, Annie (Martin) Sharp, who apparently had borrowed the house's construction money, lost house to foreclosure in 1934. 91. 705 1914-23 \mathbf{C} Hoffler Rental House: 2-story 2-bay gable-front with simple hip-roof Victorian porch; erected as rental by Dr. E. L. Hoffler (#27).92. 707 by 1914 \mathbf{C} Hoffler Rental House: 2-story 2-bay gable-front is shorter than most of its type; features semi-circular window in gable and bay window on porch; wrap-around Victorian porch; erected as rental by Dr. E. L. Hoffler (#27). 93. 709 by 1914 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story house under truncated hip roof with central false

gable; Colonial Revival porch; vinyl siding.

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Section number ____7 Page ____21 Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description SOUTH ROAD STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET 94. 801 ca. 1904 \mathbf{C} Sophia K. Chapman House: 2-story gable-front Queen Anne; invigorated by 2-story bay window with pyramidal roof as mock-tower; balanced by wrap-around porch of intricate decoration that terminated with robust corner octagonal pavilion; Chapman's son-in-law, J. Thomas Lamb, later operated confectionery in 500 block S. McMorrine. 95. by 1914 803 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story gable-front; gable sheathed with diagonally laid weatherboard; 2-story wing to south added by city laborer Joseph Lewis 1942-49. 96. 805 1930s \mathbf{C} House: 2-story gable-front; engaged double-tier Colonial Revival porch is rare in city; aluminum siding. 97. 901 by 1914 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story 2-bay gable-front; modest hip porch is screened; asbestos shingles. SOUTH ROAD STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM EAST EHRINGHAUS STREET 98. 504 ca. 1857 \mathbf{C} Judge George S. Brooks House: 2-story 1-pile Greek Revival

house with impressive full-width 2-story portico invigorated by impressive Italianate spandrels, brackets, and cast iron central balcony; large rear ell enlarged after 1961; aluminum siding. Lawyer Brooks was Federal District Judge after Civil War; best known for ruling against Gov. Holden in 1870 that freed illegally detained citizens in state; occupied since 1969 by Walson Funeral Home, city's oldest black-owned funeral establishment.

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1950s addition of front bay and altered porch; aluminum siding.

Section number ____7 Page ____22 Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description SOUTH ROAD STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET 99. 508 ca, 1912 \mathbf{C} Ives-Cooke House: 2-story T-plan house with Colonial Revival porch; aluminum siding; built for P. H. Ives, occupation unknown, and sold in 1924 to Dr. Frederick C. Cooke (1898-1971), a black dentist. 99-a 1923-31 NC-alt Garage Apartment: original 1-story garage enlarged to 2-stories after 1942 and repeatedly remodeled since. 1936-42 \mathbf{C} 100. 512 Joseph Small House: 1.5-story gable-end Craftsman Bungalow with deep engaged porch; asbestos shingle on gable dormer; Small (1885-1947) was laborer; house later occupied by son Eugene L. Small, manager of filling station. 101. 516 by 1908 \mathbf{C} Olivia Hocutt House: 2-story 3-bay gable-front is unusual in that it has no front eaves; Craftsman Bungalow porch; Hocutt was teacher for many years. House: 2-story T-plan consists of gable-front section that 102. 518 by 1908 NC-alt originally was general store, and rear 1-pile residence for proprietor; replacement vertical siding and metal porch posts. 103. 524 ca. 1881 \mathbf{C} Hinton-Walson House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay with replacement Craftsman Bungalow porch; aluminum siding; possibly built for John L. Hinton, occupation unknown; sold in 1923 to Stacy J. Walson (1893-1956), proprietor of city's first black funeral home, located in #24 and now #98. 104. 600 1960-70 NC-age Nixon's BP Service Station: small 1-story brick garage with 1 service bay. 105. 602 1923-31 NC-alt Clara Bowman House: 1.5-story modest Colonial Revival;

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Section number _____7 Page ___ 23 List Addr <u>Date</u> <u>Status</u> <u>Entry</u> <u>Description</u> SOUTH ROAD STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET 106. 604 by 1908 NC-alt House: 2-story 1-pile; updated in 1930s with paired Craftsman windows and central 1-bay porch; asbestos shingles. 107. by 1908 \mathbf{C} 606 House: 2-story foursquare with hip-on-hip roof, central gable, and wrap-around Bungalow porch; asbestos shingles. \mathbf{C} 108. 608 ca. 1902 Luther D. Overton House: American Foursquare with Colonial Revival overtones; wrap-around porch with porte cochere; Overton was black grocer and merchant in store across street (since demolished). 109.612 by 1908 \mathbf{C} House: 1.5-story 2-pile with paired windows, shed dormer, and Bungalow porch. 110. 700 by 1908 C House: 1.5-story 2-pile with paired windows, small shed dormer, Victorian porch; similar to #109 adjacent; shown on 1908 Sanborn as duplex; single dwelling since 1914. 111. 702 by 1908 NC-alt Store: 1-story frame store, north half built by 1908 as grocery (Lewis Cafe in 1930s); south half added 1914-23; large display windows; combined into 1 store in 1950s; fixed canopy added in 1970s. 112. 704 by 1908 C House: 2-story 1-pile began as 1-story house; when raised to 2stories in 1930s finished with American Foursquare elements; aluminum siding. 113. 704A 1930s \mathbf{C} House: small 1-story 2-room shotgun. 114. 706 by 1908 \mathbf{C} House: small 2-story gable-front 2-bay with replacement

Craftsman Bungalow porch and windows.

124.

607

1950s

NC-age

United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

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Section number ____7 Page ____24 Pasquotank County, NC List Addr **Date** Status Entry Description SOUTH ROAD STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WEST EHRINGHAUS STREET 115. 708 by 1908 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay, the south bay consisting of 2story bay window giving house a Queen Anne flair like #94 across street. 116. \mathbf{C} 800 1936-42 House: 1-story gable-front Bungalow with modest Colonial Revival porch. 117. 804 1970s NC-age House: 1-story brick ranch. 118. 806 1914-23 C House: American Foursquare with rare combination of Victorian porch posts; asbestos shingles. 119. 808 1931-36 NC-alt House: 2-story gable-front devoid of porch; aluminum siding; 120. 900 1936-42 \mathbf{C} House: simple 1-story Colonial Revival; asbestos shingles. 121. \mathbf{C} 902 1914-23 House: 2-story gable-front 3-bay; north side of wrap-around porch now enclosed. CALE STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET 122. 603 1936-42 \mathbf{C} Ercie Taylor House: 1-story hip-roof; asbestos shingles. 122-a 1950s NC-age Garage: cement block, 1-car. 123. 605 1930s \mathbf{C} House: 1-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow, asbestos shingles.

Trailer: end facing street.

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CALI	E STRI	EET, WEST	SIDE, GOIN	G SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET
125.	611	ca. 1899	C	(former) Republican Star Odd Fellows Hall: 2-story hip roof with asymmetrically placed false gable; replacement metal porch posts; asbestos shingles; erected for Republican Star Lodge No. 1383 of Grand Order of Odd Fellows (black), which bought lot in Nov. 1898; shown on Sanborn maps as "Public School" in 1914 and 1923, back to Odd Fellows Hall in 1931; continued as such until 1958 when sold to Rising Star Apostolic Faith Church of God and Christ; now Church of God of Prophecy.
126.	613	1923-31	С	House: 1-story hip-roof with Victorian turned porch posts; asbestos shingles.
127.	703	by 1908	NC-alt	House: 1-story end-gable; porch enclosed with brick.
128.	705	by 1908	C	House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay, weatherboard.
129.	707	1980s	NC-age	House: 1-story 3-bay, fairly new.
130.	707A	1970s	NC-age	Mobile home
131.	709	1980s	NC-age	House: 1-story front-gable 3-bay Bungalow.
132.	711	1930s	NC-alt	House: 2-story 2-pile 3-bay;, enclosed porch; asbestos shingles.
133.	801	1930s	C	House: 1-story end-gable; asbestos shingles.
134.	803	by 1913	С	House: 2-story gable-front with Victorian porch; asbestos shingles.

CALE STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET

135. 604 1930s House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay; turned post porch; vinyl siding. C

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Section number _____7 Page ___ 26 Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description CALE STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET 136. 606 1940-49 NC-age House: 1-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow; screened porch; asbestos shingles. 137. 608 1950s (former) Masonic Temple: 2-story gable-front 3-bay-by-4-bay NC-age lodge hall; small gable roof at entrance; vinyl siding. \mathbf{C} 138. 702 by 1902 House: 2-story 1-pile; 6/6 sash windows suggest this to be one of the oldest houses on street; enclosed 3-bay porch; asbestos shingles. 139. 708 1936-42 \mathbf{C} House: 1.5 story gable-end Craftsman Bungalow with front gable dormer; asbestos shingles. 140. 802 1923-31 \mathbf{C} Walter A. Vaughan House: American Foursquare with atypical projecting front bay; wrap-around Craftsman Bungalow porch invigorates this handsome house; Vaughan was a barber. SOUTH MARTIN STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM EAST EHRINGHAUS STREET 141. 503 by 1914 \mathbf{C} House: 2-story 1-pile with asymmetrical 3-bays and hip roof; asbestos shingles. 142. 505 by 1914 \mathbf{C} Corner Stone Missionary Baptist Church Parsonage: 2-story 1-pile with asymmetrical 3-bays; triple-A roof is repeated on Craftsman Bungalow porch by diminutive pediment at steps; asbestos shingles. 143. 507 1888 \mathbf{C} Corner Stone Missionary Baptist Church: gable-front church flanked by unequal but complementary 2- and 3-stage towers; round-arched windows contain colored Queen Anne sash; updated and brick-veneered in 1942 during which red and tan bricks were used in exuberant diamond patterns in gable with

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SOUTH MARTIN STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM EAST EHRINGHAUS STREET				
			cast-concrete keystones and buttress caps added for accents; on rear is large complementary two-story pedimented-roof church school addition added in 1942; behind that is large one-story annex built in 1990. Church organized in 1889 after split within Olive Branch Missionary Baptist Church (#74); Corner Stone is the largest black Baptist church in the city.	
144. 509	1923-31	С	Hoffler Rental House: first of four adjacent, very similar 2-story gable-front houses erected by Dr. Ernest L. Hoffler, who resided in #27; simple porch pillars.	
145. 511	1923-31	C	Hoffler Rental House: similar to #144, with Bungalow porch.	
146. 513	1936-42	С	Hoffler Rental House: similar to #144; replacement metal porch; aluminum siding.	
147. 515	1914-23	C	Hoffler Rental House: similar to #144, but slightly larger in scale.	
148. 517	1923-31	С	<b>Dr. Hoffler Office</b> : 1-story 2-pile, very modest Colonial Revival office of Dr. Hoffler, who lived in #27; facade originally oriented to south (towards Shepard Street); turned in 1950s and converted into rental dwelling.	
149. 605	ca. 1941	С	(former) St. Catherine Catholic School: brick 1-story, flat-roof structure with simple Colonial Revival finish; built as parochial church by city's black Catholic parish (#38); operated until 1976; now site of Pasquotank Head Start office.	
150. 611	1950-60	NC-age	Linton J. Sutton Post No. 223, American Legion: long 1-story gable-end frame lodge; sided with vertical boards.	
150-a	1960s	NC-age	Garage: 1-story, 2-car, cement block.	

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District Pasquotank County, NC

Section number 7 Page 28 Date Status Entry Description List Addr SOUTH MARTIN STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM EAST EHRINGHAUS STREET 151. 701 1923-31  $\mathbf{C}$ William H. Jones House: unusually large 5-bay American Foursquare style house; squat porch pillars. 152. 703 1923-31  $\mathbf{C}$ House: small 2-story gable-front, only 1 bay on second story; aluminum siding. 153.  $\mathbf{C}$ 705 1931-36 gable-front 3-bay Craftsman Bungalow; House: 1-story aluminum siding.  $\mathbf{C}$ 154. 707 by 1902 House: 1.5-story gable-end with 2 dormers; porch enclosed; asbestos shingles. 155. 709 1923-31  $\mathbf{C}$ House: 2-story 1-pile with Colonial Revival finish, particularly the well articulated Doric porch pillars; asbestos shingles.  $\mathbf{C}$ House: 3-bay American Foursquare with wrap-around porch 156. 711 1923-31 (enclosed on north); faux-brick asphalt siding. 157. 713 1931-36 NC-alt House: foursquare with off-center false gable; asphalt siding and replacement metal porch posts.

#### SOUTH MARTIN STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM EAST EHRINGHAUS STREET

158. 512 1893 C

(former) St. Phillips's Episcopal Church: handsome Carpenter Gothic frame church erected for city's black Episcopalians; evokes rural character of stylish Gothic Revival rural church from 1840s-1850s; board-and-batten siding is connected under the eaves by a series of diminutive Gothic arches, yielding sophisticated detailing that belies building's small size; front gable is echoed by projecting vestibule containing arched doors and distinctive gable-front belfry with open sides--each gable is accented by simple sawn gable ornament; excellent arched window sash containing colored Queen Anne sash; interior

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District Pasquotank County, NC

stuccoed and scored to imitate regular ashlar stone, an

List Addr Date Status Entry Description

#### SOUTH MARTIN STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM EAST EHRINGHAUS STREET

impressive finish for such a small delicate building; exposed scissor trusses; parish formed as mission to black community by local white parish, Christ Episcopal Church; building consecrated by Bishop Watson in 1898; closed in mid 1960s; now Albemarle Food Pantry. 159. 604 ca. 1989 NC-age House: brick veneered gable-front Bungalow. ca. 1896  $\mathbf{C}$ 160. 606 P. W. Moore House: 2-story T-plan Victorian erected in 2stages; original gable-front block enlarged 1908-14; retains three of eight sections of Eastlake style spindlework frieze on porch; Moore was first principal of the Colored State Normal School, now Elizabeth City State University, an a leader in improvement of black education in Albemarle region. 161. 608 1950s House: simple 1.5 story house combining modest elements of NC-age the Tudor and Colonial revivals; asbestos shingles. 162. 700 by 1902  $\mathbf{C}$ House: small 1-story, 1-pile, 3-bay dwelling, simple shed porch; asbestos shingles. 163. 704 ca. 1989 NC-age House: 1-story frame ranch. 164. 710 1908-14 C House: 2-story, gable-front, 2-bay; Colonial Revival porch; a particularly unaltered illustration of this very popular house type. 165. 712  $\mathbf{C}$ 1914-23 House: 2-story gable-front; screened porch, asbestos shingles.

#### HERRINGTON ROAD, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET

166. 605 by 1902 NC-alt

House: 2-story L-plan; gable-front section erected by 1908 with bracketed window lintels and molded rafters and fascias; replacement porch; in 1940s house enlarged on north by 2-story wing; asbestos shingles, 3/2 sash windows.

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**Shepard Street-South Road Street** 

**Historic District** 

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Pasquotank County, NC

Section number Page Pasquotank County, NC					
List A	ddr	Date Statu	ription		
HERI	RINGT	ON ROAD,	WEST SIDE,	GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET	
166-a		1950s	NC-age	Shed: 1-story shed-roof storage building with small windows; asbestos siding.	
167.	607	by 1902	C	House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay; asbestos shingles.	
168.	701	ca. 1849	C	Simmons-Perkins House: 2-story 2-pile side-hall house with traditional antebellum form and modest Greek Revival details; replacement Craftsman Bungalow porch; faux-stone asphalt siding; Josiah Simmons was a boat captain; purchased in 1925 by Joseph H. Perkins, black contractor-carpenter.	
169.	703	ca. 1892	C	Leigh-Bogue House: 2-story 2-pile,4-bay duplex with hip roof and hip porch supported by simple pillars; erected around opening of State Colored Normal School (#189) across the street in 1892; Isaac Leigh was prominent black businessman; purchased in 1915 by laborer Anderson P. Bogue; first Practice School of State Colored Normal School supposedly held in this building.	
170.	705	1902-08	С	House: 2-story gable-front.	
171.	707	1902-08	С	House: 2-story gable-front.	
172.	709	by 1902	С	House: 2-story L-plan Victorian; altered porch; asbestos shingles.	
173.	711	1970s	NC-age	House: 1-story ranch; asbestos shingles with hip roof.	
174.	801	by 1902	C	House: 2-story gable-end side-hall; Victorian turned porch posts; asbestos shingles.	
175.	803	1960?	NC-age	Trailer: end to street.	

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District

Section nur	mber <u>7</u>	Page3	Pasquotank County, NC
List Addr	Date Sta	tus Entry Desc	ription
HERRING	TON ROAD,	, WEST SIDE,	GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET
176. 805	1923-31	С	House: 1.5-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with 2 gable dormers on each side of roof.
177. 807	1908-14	С	House: 1.5-story gable-end with large gable-front dormer; modest Colonial Revival elements; replacement metal porch posts; aluminum siding.
178. 809	by 1902	C	House: 2-story 1-pile duplex, although not shown on any Sanborn map as a duplex; 3-bay porch with modest Victorian porch; double-tier rear porch; asbestos shingles.
179. 811	1930s	С	House: 1-story Craftsman Bungalow with low juxtaposed gables, exposed rafters; brick and stucco; design most likely from pattern book.
180. 903	1908-14	С	House: 1.5-story gable-end Craftsman Bungalow; porch enclosed with brick.
181. 907	by 1914	C	House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay; turned Victorian porch posts.
182. 909	1961-70	NC-age	E. C. Poole House: small 1-story 2-pile 3-bay; board-and-batten siding.
183. 911	1913	С	Z. W. White House: 2-story 2-pile hip roof Queen Anne with wood-shingled gables over projecting front and side bays; wraparound porch of turned posts; erected for Z. W. White, occupation unknown, and sold by his widow in 1927.

#### HERRINGTON ROAD, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET

184. 602 1908-14 C House: 2-story gable-front; replacement metal porch; aluminum siding.

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District

Section number ____7 Page ____32 Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description HERRINGTON ROAD, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET 185.  $\mathbf{C}$ 604 1914-23 House: identical 2-story gable-front form to neighbor at 604; original Victorian porch; vinyl siding. 186. 606 1936-42 C Charles Woodhouse House: one-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow; asbestos shingles; home of a laborer. 187. 608 1936-42 NC-alt Roland C. Spellman House: 1.5 story gable-end Colonial Revival; remodeled/enclosed front porch; vinyl siding; attached 2-car garage at rear; home of a plasterer who was member of a black family of builders, masons, carpenters. 188. 700  $\mathbf{C}$ Rex Cleaning Works: 1-story brick store with 2-story 1932 residential block along south; south elevation is cement block; oldest black-owned cleaners in city. NC-alt 189. 708 1880s (former) State Colored Normal School: large 2-story gablefront building erected for public black school established in 1870; in 1908 building had 1-story ell on north, which was raised to 2 stories before 1914, and incorporated beneath new hip roof sometime in 1930s, at which time present Bungalow porch with second story was built; vinyl sided in 1988 at which time second-story porch was enclosed; first permanent home of State Colored Normal School (established 1891, opened January 1892) from ca. 1894 to 1912; after vacated for present campus (now Elizabeth City State University), this building occupied as moving picture theatre (1914), colored graded school (1923); sold later in 1923 to Golden Leaf Lodge #142 of Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (black), who have maintained it since as their meeting lodge. 190. 1908-23  $\mathbf{C}$ House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay; replacement metal porch 800 posts; asbestos shingles. 190-a 1960s NC-age Shed: cement block structure at rear.

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List A	List Addr Date Status Entry Description			
HERI	RINGT	ON ROAD, I	EAST SIDE, C	GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET
191.	802	1902-08	С	House: 2-story gable-front, replacement fiberglass Colonial Revival porch posts; vinyl siding.
191-a		1970s	NC-age	Shed: vertical siding with shed roof.
192.	804	1902-08	C	House: same form, finish as neighbor at 802.
193.	806	1902-08	NC-alt	House: 2-story gable-front of wider and less tall form than most of this type, particularly its neighbors; replacement windows and wooden Colonial Revival porch pillars; aluminum siding.
194.	810	1914-23	NC-alt	House: large 2-story, 2-pile house covered by tall hip roof with front attic gable echoed by central gable on Craftsman Bungalow porch; asbestos shingles; replacement windows.

#### WALSON STREET, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WHITE STREET

195.	707	1991	NC-age	Sawyer Rental House: 1-story gable-front Craftsman Bungalow with vertical siding; one of several in area (but only one in historic district) built as rental by local furniture store.
196.	709	1908-14	C	House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay; weatherboard.

#### WALSON STREET, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM WHITE STREET

197. 706 1908-14 C House: 2-story 1-pile side-hall; Craftsman Bungalow porch; unusually wide weatherboard.

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**Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District** 

Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description SOUTHERN AVENUE, WEST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET 198. 609 ca. 1898  $\mathbf{C}$ Jackson-Gordon House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay; wrap-around Craftsman Bungalow porch added 1923-31, now enclosed on sides; vinyl siding; erected for John D. Jackson and acquired in 1913 by Ed Gordon; occupations of each unknown; now four apartments. 199. 701 ca. 1890  $\mathbf{C}$ Morgan-Jones Store and House: 2-story able-front 3-bay store with 2-story side-hall-plan wing as residence; Victorian millwork on house porch; decorated pent window hoods overall; first story of store enlarged and altered with brick veneer; erected ca. 1890 as grocery and dwelling for Mrs. Louise A. "Velie" Morgan, who sold in 1901; owned by Paul W. Jones and heirs from 1938 until 1980. 200. by 1902 House: 2-story 1-pile with triple-A roof; porch enclosed; 703  $\mathbf{C}$ asbestos shingles. 201. 705 ca. 1882  $\mathbf{C}$ John Thornton House: 2-story 1-pile with bracketed Victorian cornice; updated Colonial Revival porch elements added in 1920s; had 1-story store projecting from southeast corner which was removed 1923-31; asbestos shingles; John Thornton was a grocer. 202. 707 1908-14  $\mathbf{C}$ Duplex: 2-story 2-pile 5-bay duplex with Craftsman 3/1 sash windows; replacement metal porch posts; asbestos shingles. 203. 801 ca. 1889  $\mathbf{C}$ Thomas Madrin House: 2-story gable-front with intricate Victorian wrap-around porch; unusually large rear ell with nowenclosed porch; vinyl siding. House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay with simple hip-roof porch; by 1902  $\mathbf{C}$ 204. 803

vinvl siding.

### **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

**Shepard Street-South Road Street** 

Historic District

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List A	ddr	Date Stat	us Entry Desc	ription	
SOUT	THERN	N AVENUE,	WEST SIDE,	GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET	
205.	805	1950-60	NC-age	<b>Dr. William W. Hoffler House:</b> large 2-story Colonial Revival with 1.5-story wing; brick veneer on first, frame (now vinyl siding) on second. Hoffler son of owner of #27.	
SOUT	SOUTHERN AVENUE, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET				
206.	704	by 1902	С	House: 2-story front-gable 2-bay with simple Victorian porch; sawn Eastlake gable ornament; a good example of this house type.	
207.	706	1902-08	C	House: 2-story 1-pile with paired 4/4 windows; replacement 1-bay gable porch; asbestos shingles.	
208.	708	ca. 1902	NC-alt	Clayton C. Thompson House: large 2-story front-gable with elaborate spindlework frieze and quatrefoil panels as only extant elements of once elaborate Eastlake porch; delicate turned Eastlake gable ornament; replacement porch posts; brick veneer wainscot on porch; asbestos shingles; Thompson (1854-1924) was a farmer; house remain in family ownership until 1959.	
208-a		1940s	NC-age	Garage: weatherboard; 1-car.	
209.	800	1914-23	C	House: 1.5-story end-gable Craftsman Bungalow with clean lines, shed dormer, square porch posts.	
210.	802	by 1902	С	House: 2-story gable-front 2-bay with prominent boxed cornice returns; asbestos shingles.	

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District Pasquotank County NC

Section number ____7 Page ____36 Pasquotank County, NC List Addr Date Status Entry Description SOUTHERN AVENUE, EAST SIDE, GOING SOUTH FROM SHEPARD STREET 211. 804 1908-14  $\mathbf{C}$ Thomas Crank House: 2-story gable-front 3-bay with simply detailed wrap-around porch; first erected along street and labeled in 1914 as a store, apparently with residence upstairs; Thomas Crank, proprietor of Crank Fish Market, purchased property in 1922; moved back from street about 40' between 1942-50 and wholly converted into residence. 212. 900 1931-36  $\mathbf{C}$ House: 2-story 1-pile 3-bay with asymmetrical door placement; replacement metal posts on hip porch. 213. 902 1950-60 NC-age Frederick J. Davis House: 1-story 2-pile cottage covered with German siding.

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Significant Dates: 1883

1888 1893 1899

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District Pasquotank County, NC

#### 8. Narrative Statement of Significance

#### **Summary**

The Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District is significant both as Elizabeth City's earliest neighborhood outside of the original 1793 municipal boundaries and as the heart of the city's large black community since the late nineteenth century. Its development began in earnest after 1851 when it was embraced by expanded city limits. During the late nineteenth century the district became home to increasing numbers of blacks who were drawn to the area by its churches and schools. The pace of development accelerated after the 1892 opening of the State Colored Normal School (now Elizabeth City State University) on Shannon Street (now Herrington Road), and, for the twenty years before the school moved to its present campus on the city's southern end, the district was the focus of the city's growing and relatively prosperous black community. For the next thirty-one years, until 1943, the district continued to solidify as the most cohesive and important of the city's several black neighborhoods. Predominantly residential in nature, the district contains dwellings, mostly of modest scale and finish, that reflect not only the variety of architectural styles popular throughout the city and nation from the 1850s until 1942, but also of house types specifically characteristic of Elizabeth City. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the district was the heart of the city's black religious life. Located here were congregations of all of the city's major black denominations, including the two oldest Baptist churches and the only Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Catholic churches: Olive Branch Missionary Baptist, Corner Stone Missionary Baptist, St. Phillip's Episcopal, Antioch Presbyterian, Holy Trinity Independent Methodist, and St. Catherine Catholic.

The period of significance of the Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District, ca. 1849 to 1943, begins with the construction date of the oldest contributing resource, the Simmons-Perkins House (#167) and includes all resources at least fifty years old. This period falls within the years covered by the Elizabeth City Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), particularly historic contexts 2-Antebellum Boom: 1820 to 1860; 3-Elizabeth City: 1861 to 1880; 4-Railroad Boom: 1881 to 1899; and 5-Twentieth Century Progress: 1900 to 1942. Within these contexts, the subsections that most directly cover this district are those concerning physical development and expansion, the role of blacks, and religious and educational development. To a lesser extent, the subsections concerning industrial and commercial development and expansion provide context for the district's significance. The district's varied buildings are discussed in the MPDF under property types 1-Residential Architecture; 2-Outbuildings; 3-Institutional Architecture; and 4-Industrial and Commercial Architecture.

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

### **United States Department of the Interior**National Park Service

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Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District Pasquotank County, NC

#### Historical Background

The Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District has been an important neighborhood in Elizabeth City since the early 1850s. In 1851 the area bounded generally by what is now Ehringhaus Street and Brooks, Roanoke, and Southern avenues was taken into the municipal limits, which previously had extended southward only to Ehringhaus Street (Griffin, 1970: 61-65). Prior to that year, the area was largely farmland with only scattered and isolated development. Only one dwelling remains in the district predating its inclusion into the city, the ca. 1849 home of boat captain Josiah Simmons (#168).

A small portion of the area annexed in 1851, the section bounded roughly by Shepard, Walson, White, and Road streets, was known as the "Race tract" for the old horse racing track that was located here earlier in the antebellum period. During the 1850s, scattered lots were sold to enterprising white citizens: attorney and future judge George S. Brooks (#98), farmer Mark S. Sawyer (#76), and Zion Jennett (#61). Jennett's deed, dated January 1, 1860, specifies "one lot of land . . . upon what is called the Race tract" (Deed Book MM, page 652). This piecemeal development of the area in the 1850s began a tradition that continued throughout the district's period of significance. Brooks was the most illustrious early resident of the district, serving as a federal court judge during the turbulent Reconstruction period. He is best known for ordering Gov. W. W. Holden to free illegally imprisoned North Carolinians in 1870 (Dean, 1954-55, 107-100). One of the residents whose house no longer stands was Rufus K. Speed, who was active in the city's political affairs and served as mayor in 1860-1861; his house stood on the now vacant lot at the southwest corner of South Road Street and the street that now bears his name (Griffin 1970, 65).

Brooks, Sawyer, and Speed were among several homeowners who built along the road to Newbeggin (later Newbegun) Creek, now South Road Street. This road ran south from Elizabeth City to a rural trading community now known as Weeksville, and was the major road from the city to the southern part of Pasquotank County. An early landmark located along this road, just south of the district, was the Quaker Meeting House and Cemetery of the Narrows Monthly Meeting, established in 1795 and closed in 1839 (Butchko, 5-6, 15; Deeds N-450, AA-284, EE-456). Other important early roads extended through the district: Body Road (now Roanoke Avenue) extended southwest from the city to another rural community; Rum Quarter Road (now Ehringhaus Street) ran westward from the city; and Poor House Road (now Southern Avenue) ran south from the city to the county poor house formerly in the vicinity of the campus of Elizabeth City State University. These well-traveled roads brought activity and potential homeowners into the old Race tract vicinity.

Blacks, both free and slave, most likely lived in the district by the 1830s. Unfortunately, no comprehensive history of the roles of blacks in Elizabeth City has been attempted. An initial study of the 1860 census indicates that 217 free blacks resided in the city, although the number who may have lived just beyond the town's limits (which would have included the entire Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District prior to 1851) has not been ascertained. The leading occupations for free black men were farm hand, carpenter, mariner, servant, and blacksmith; almost all of the employed free black women were washerwomen or servants. The census also recorded 624 slaves and fifty-six slave houses within the city,

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although nothing is known about the distribution patterns of either (1860 Census, Population Schedule, Butchko, 1989: 45).

As the city recovered from the Civil War, the Shepard Street-South Road Street area attracted both white and black residents, some of whom assumed prominent roles in the city. Among the whites were physician Dr. R. H. McIntosh (#82), shopkeeper Mary F. Davis (#80), John P. Overman (#25), the 2Pasquotank County Clerk of Court during the late nineteenth century, and Benjamin C. Brothers (#27), a county commissioner during the 1870s and Register of Deeds in the 1880s. A contemporary of theirs was Elisha Overton (b. 1851), a young black man who eventually would become the city's most respected brickmason. A native of Gates County, he married in 1879 the daughter of Whitmel Lane, a free black carpenter, and the next year purchased the lot whereon he later erected a handsome residence embellished with Eastlake style woodwork (#83) (Deed Book 2, page 259).

The importance of the district in the history of Elizabeth City's black population is underscored by the early location of churches in the area. While the town's first black church, now Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion, was founded in 1850 two blocks north of the district, from 1865 until 1896 all of the black congregations organized in Elizabeth City were located here. Olive Branch Missionary Baptist (#74) was the first, in 1865, followed by Corner Stone Missionary Baptist (#143) in 1888, St. Phillips Episcopal (#158) in 1893, and Antioch Presbyterian (#31) ca. 1896. Each was organized with the assistance of the city's respective white congregation except for Corner Stone, which was formed from Olive Branch. Two additional congregations were organized within the district during its period of significance, Holy Trinity Independent Methodist Church (#85) in 1938 and St. Catherine Catholic (#38) in 1941, making the district home to all of the major black denominations represented in the city.

The development of educational opportunities was even more important to the growth of the district. In 1870 a school "for Freedmen and children irrespective of color" was established on Shannon Street (later Euclid Avenue, now Herrington Road); the building erected for the school (probably during the 1880s) is incorporated into building #189. While little is known of the history of this school, it established the district as the center of education for blacks (Ballou 1966:3-10). In 1882 a public school was established in the district at what is now a vacant lot at 610 Cale Street. This school, a two-story frame structure shown on the 1902 Sanborn map, ceased operation as a public school between 1923 and 1931 and was demolished between 1931 and 1936 (Deeds 4-431; Sanborn Map, 1902, 1908, 1914. 1923, 1931; Miller 1936: 291).

In 1891 the North Carolina General Assembly created the Colored Normal School in Elizabeth City, the second institution in the state established to train teachers for the black schools. The school, the predecessor of Elizabeth City State University, remains the only black state-supported university in eastern North Carolina. Its placement in Elizabeth City was an obvious choice, for in 1891 the city was the largest in the northeastern portion of the state, an area historically with the state's largest percentage of blacks; furthermore, the city was among the ten largest in the state. The school, with thirty-six students and two instructors, opened on January 4, 1892, in rented quarters in the store of Rooks Turner, a prominent black merchant and teacher, which was located on the site now occupied by Roanoke Institute (#67). It remained there for several years before moving to the school on Shannon Street (# 189). There it grew despite almost continual financial woes.

Pasquotank County (Johnson 1980: 11).

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The State Colored Normal School was a boon to both the city at large and the Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District, for it attracted both educators and those seeking education. Chief among the former was Peter W. Moore (1859-1934), who served as the first principal/president until his retirement in 1928; he built and lived one-block from the school at 606 South Martin Street (#160). He is given the credit for firmly establishing the school and for working tirelessly to secure facilities, faculty, and support critical to its development (Johnson 1980: 9-16; Ballou 1966: 58-62, 72-75). The regional importance of the normal school is indicated by the makeup of the first student body, which came from the neighboring counties of Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hertford, Perquimans, and Washington, in addition to

The existence of the school within the district added greatly to construction activity. In the mid 1890s Principal Moore wrote that "The most essential need of the school are [sic] dormitories, especially one for girls. As it is I secured homes for all in such places as I should like them to stay, with great difficulty." Dormitories were never erected while the school was located in the district, and the students roomed in private residences nearby, subject to Moore's approval (Johnson 1980: 12-13). The 1902 and 1908 Sanborn maps show several two-story duplexes within one-half block of the school building, although only one, the Leigh-Bogue House (#169), remains (Sanborn maps, 1902, 1908). Although the exact role of these duplexes is uncertain, it seems probable that they were connected with the State Colored Normal School in some way. No doubt many of the simple houses in the neighborhood, such as the repetitive two-story gable-front dwellings erected before 1908 along Herrington Road (#s 170, 171, 174, 190, 191, 192, 193), were associated with housing for students.

A third school in the district, Roanoke Institute (#67), was organized in 1896 by the black Baptist churches of the Roanoke Association (North Carolina and Virginia) as a private high school to train ministers. A large two-story frame building that was completely encircled by a one-story Victorian porch was built on Body Road, which was subsequently renamed Roanoke Avenue. This building was destroyed on February 22, 1935 by a fire that burned several nearby dwellings as well. The school was subsequently rebuilt and continues to train Baptist ministers today as the Roanoke Collegiate Institute (The Daily Advance, February 23, 1935, 1908 Sanborn Map). It is the only educational endeavor presently located within the district.

The district also accommodated commercial, fraternal, and entertainment activities. While the city's main commercial district remained centered on Main and Water streets to the north, numerous small neighborhood establishments catered to the district's residents. Since Sanborn maps do not cover any of the district before 1902, little is known about nineteenth century business activity. The earliest known establishment, certainly the oldest surviving store building, is that of Mary F. Davis (#80), erected on South Road Street perhaps as early as 1881. The 1908 Sanborn map shows three combination store-dwellings along Factory (now Southern) Avenue, although only the Morgan-Jones Store and House (#199) remains. Other establishments were located along South Road Street (#s 86, 111), Shepard Street, and Body Road (now Roanoke Avenue) (Sanborn map, 1908). By 1931 small clusters of stores could be found near the intersection of South Road Street and Roanoke Avenue and on Shepard Street, the latter including Walson's Funeral Home (#24), the city's first modern black-operated mortuary (Sanborn map, 1931). Known black

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proprietors who resided within the district included Isaac Leigh (#169), barber Henry C. Hargraves (#16), confectioner J. Thomas Lamb (#94), and grocer Luther D. Overton (#108).

Two black fraternal organizations built halls in the district during the 1890s, the Lily of the Valley Lodge No. 7 of the Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria in 1896 (#89) and the Republican Star Lodge No. 1383 of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows ca. 1899 (#125); the former had been organized as early as 1888 (Deeds 9-188, 21-14; The North Carolinian, August 12, 1896). These organizations provided important social and service activities for district and city black residents, activities that furthered the growth of a successful black middle class. After the State Colored Normal School vacated its Shannon Street facility (#189) in 1912 for a modern campus south of the city limits, the building was first used as a motion picture theatre, then as a public graded school, and since 1923 it has been occupied by the Golden Leaf Elks Lodge, who enlarged the building in the 1930s (Sanborn maps, 1908, 1914, 1923, 1931; Deeds 59-18). In order to provide additional recreational opportunities for black residents of the district and the entire city, the Gaiety Theatre (#28) was erected in 1934-1935 as the city's first large all-black moving picture theatre.

The location of the State Colored Normal School was just one of many factors that affected the development of the Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District. While many of the white residents during the mid and late nineteenth centuries were merchants or professionals, a majority of the adult black males were laborers, primarily in the numerous lumber mills which formed the city's economic foundation from the 1860s through the 1940s. Several of these mills were located just northeast of the district and not only provided convenient work to district residents but also encouraged mill employees to reside within the district. While the White and [W. W.] Griffin saw mill was the first, operating along the nearby Pasquotank River waterfront from the late 1860s to the mid-1880s, the Kramer Brothers saw mill was the largest and most long-term, operating along Charles Creek (immediately adjacent to the district on the northeast) from the mid 1890s until the late 1920s. Other industries located on the periphery of the district provided job opportunities to district residents, including grist and shingle mills, ship yards, net factories, and oyster packing houses during the late 1890s and turn of the century, and a hosiery mill, wood and coal yard, and sausage, mattress, and ice factories during the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s (Branson 1867-68: 89; 1869: 126-127; 1872: 182; 1877-78: 239; Sanborn maps, 1885, 1891, 1896, 1902, 1908, 1914, 1923, 1931).

In the decades after 1942, the Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District has maintained its position as the heart of Elizabeth City's historic black community. It remains the home of several of the city's most prominent black congregations, although Antioch Presbyterian (#31), St. Phillip's Episcopal (#158), and St. Catherine Catholic (#38) are no longer active, the first having closed in the 1960s and the latter two having merged with their larger local white congregations in 1966 and 1978, respectively. However, other denominations and independent churches (#s 81, 85, and 86) have been organized to provide a variety of religious activities within the district. Likewise, St. Catherine's Catholic School (#149) closed in 1976, leaving the Roanoke Collegiate Institute, the successor of Roanoke Institute (#67), as the district's only active school. The district's strong historical fraternal traditions were enhanced in the 1950s with the establishment of a Masonic lodge (#137) on Cale Street and an American Legion Post (#150) on an adjoining lot on South Martin Street; only the latter is still active. Due to the completion of strip zone shopping

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developments along nearby Ehringhaus Street after the 1950s, the district's commercial offerings have become increasing limited, so that now only one neighborhood store (#199) remains active.

The district remains predominantly residential in character. Fortunately, and surprisingly in light of the sometimes limited means of the residents, the loss of historic fabric to demolition has been minor. These losses have been limited primarily to several structures in the 500 block of South Road Street and the 400 block of Shepard. The major external influence on the district has been, and remains, the volume of traffic along South Road Street and Southern Avenue, two of the major thoroughfares from the central business district north of the district to the Street.

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#### 9. Bibliography

Intensive architectural inventory of Elizabeth City, North Carolina undertaken by Tom Butchko, architectural historian, between August 1984 and September 1985; supervised by Dru H. York of the Eastern Office of Archives and History in Greenville. Additional research was conducted in 1989 by Butchko during preparation for publication of On The Shores Of The Pasquotank: The Architectural Heritage of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County, North Carolina (1989). Survey files are located at the Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, with copies at both the Eastern Office in Greenville and in the Planning Office of the City of Elizabeth City.

Ballou, Leonard R. <u>Pasquotank Pedagogues and Politicians: Early Educational Struggles</u>. Elizabeth City, NC: Elizabeth City State University, 1966.

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Pasquotank County Register of Deeds Office, Pasquotank County Courthouse, Elizabeth City, NC

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United States 1860 Census, Population Schedule. List of Free Blacks in Pasquotank County compiled by Tom Butchko, 1989. Copy at the Museum of the Albemarle, Elizabeth City, NC.

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#### 10. Geographic Data

Additional UTM References:

**5. 18 3**89640 **401**7200

#### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the Shepard Street-South Road Street are shown on Exhibit A.

#### **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District were drawn to include the sections retaining architectural integrity and historical significance in the traditional black neighborhood in the Shepard Street and South Road Street area. The Episcopal Cemetery, although adjacent to the district on Shepard Street, is not included in the district because it is associated with the city's white population; it is, however, individually eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

